

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1884.

NO. 44.

## LEGAL.

D. H. COOPER,  
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.  
BRANDON, MAN.  
Agents for Fresh M Loan and Savings Company.

W. A. MACDONALD,  
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public,  
Conveyancer, etc.

MANITOBA,  
MONEY TO LOAN.  
OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Av.

DALY & COLDWELL,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,  
Agents for the Imperial Bank of Canada.  
MONEY TO LOAN  
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

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Barrister, Etc.,  
Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank  
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Office—Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
Land Office.

SIFTON & SIFTON,  
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Money to loan on farm property. School debts  
assured on favorable terms.

Office—Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue  
Commissioners for taking affidavits for Ontario.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,  
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.  
Money to loan on improved farm property.  
F. G. Henderson. H. E. Henderson.

HOTELS.

G. H. MUNROE,  
Wholesale and retail dealer in  
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,  
Liquors and Cigars.  
5th Street. Brandon.

STAR AND GAITER HOTEL.  
Corner Princess Ave. and 11th street, has been  
reduced and refurbished since the late fire, and is  
now open. It is the intention of the proprietor  
to make all accommodation second to none in the  
city. Special attention given to the farming public.  
Please him a call. ALEX. SMITH,  
Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,  
SIXTH STREET.  
BRA. DON. — MANITOBA.  
First-Class Accommodation.  
KELLY & DEY. Proprietors.

ROYAL HOTEL,  
BRANDON.  
A first-class house in every respect. Good stab-  
ling in connection with the house.

WILLIAM SMART. Proprietor.

BEAUBIER HOUSE,  
F. A. MCINTOSH, Proprietor.  
Late of St. Lawrence Hall,  
Corner 5th St. and Princess Ave., Brandon, Man.  
Terms: \$10.00 per day.  
Large Stable in connection with the Hotel.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,  
10th Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.  
THOMAS H. TOWERS. Proprietor.  
The Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars always  
in the Bar.  
Good accommodation and moderate charges.

T. B. MURDOCK,  
Wine Spirit & Cigar Merchant  
Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street.  
BRANDON.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,  
L. R. C. P. EDINBURG, SCOTLAND,  
PHYSICIAN SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.  
A. McDonald's law office.

D. RICHMOND SPENCER,  
M. D., C. M. McGEHE, M. C. P. S. Que.  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and  
Ninth Street, over old post office.  
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Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.  
M. C. P. S. Que. and Man.  
11th Street—Atkinson's store, Cor.  
over at Ninth Street, Brandon.

RUPTURE.

NEWMAN'S ELECTRIC CUREATIVE  
THERAPY, the best in the world. War-  
ranted to be perfectly and econ-  
omical. Circular from A. NEW-  
MAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

D. R. MATHESON,  
VIRDEN, MANITOBA.

DR. L. A. MORE,  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,  
Gold Medalist Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.  
and S. Ontario and Manitoba.  
Office and Residence: Combe & Stewart's Block,  
Cor. 9th and Rosser, Brandon.

## DENTAL.

J. PARKER VOSBURGH,  
(Late of Montreal.)  
SURGEON-DENTIST.  
Special attention to the Preservation of Natural  
Teeth.  
Artificial Teeth inserted on gold or vulcanite.  
Fee & Residence: Over H. Merle & Co.'s store  
Southwest corner Rosser Ave. and 6th St.  
Entrance at 6th St. Hours.—Night and Day

F. E. DOERING,  
DENTIST,  
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.

Office—Over T. T. Atkinson's store, Moles-  
worth Block, north east corner Rosser Avenue  
and 6th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.  
Gold Filling & a specialty.

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FASHIONABLE DRESS & MANTLE MAKER,  
RICHARD BLOCK, BRANDON.  
Corner of Rosser Avenue and Sixth Street.

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B. A. (McGill); V. S. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)  
VETERINARY SURGEON.  
Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.  
Telephone in Connection.  
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Dominion Land Surveyors,  
And Civil Engineers,  
CITY and COUNTY ENGINEERS.

AUGUST 30  
Molesworth Block, Brandon.

A. RTHUR T. TIMEWELL & CO.,  
Architects, Civil Engineers,  
and Surveyors,  
MASONIC BLOCK, BRANDON.

Special attention to  
MILLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, AND ALL  
ENGINEERING WORKS.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Best materials on hand. Perfect fits guaranteed.  
Shop, Rosser Avenue between Sixth and Seventh  
Street.

A. F. & A. M. G. R. M.  
The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,  
No. 145, held on the 1st, 8th, 15th, or before full  
moon. Visiting brethren invited.

V. DICKSON, W. M.  
E. HUGHES, Sec.

Merchants Bank  
OF CANADA.

Capital, Paid up, \$5,700,000  
Reserve Fund, 1,150,000  
— 000

Head Office, MONTREAL.

President:—ANDREW ALLAN.  
General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

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Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—

Bellefontaine, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth,  
Berlin, Guelph, Peterborough, Quebec,  
Galt, Stratford, Kincardine, St. John's, Quebec,  
Gatineau, Kincardine, St. John's, Quebec,  
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Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:—

New York.

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London, Glasgow and elsewhere.  
Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York  
Bankers in St. Paul.—The First National Bank.  
Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of Minnesota.

BRANDON BRANCH.  
C. MEREDITH, ACTING MANAGER.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Busi-  
ness.

Money received on deposit and current rate of  
interest allowed.

Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada  
and the United States, and Sterling Drafts issued  
available at all points in Great Britain.

Particular attention paid to collections for  
Banks and private parties.

## The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the  
mails leaving Brandon that day, and will contain  
full telegraphic and market reports and a full  
and impartial Provincial and Dominion  
news and carefully written editorials upon all  
public questions.

Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-  
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Space, 1 year. 1 mon. 3 mon. 1 mo.

1 Column \$125.00 \$70.00 \$40.00 \$20.00

" " 50.00 30.00 15.00 12.00

" " 40.00 25.00 15.00 8.00

" " 25.00 15.00 8.00 5.00

1 inch 2.00 1.00 0.50 0.25

In all rates are to be added a commission of  
one-half of one per cent for insertion, and a sum  
of 12 cents per line for first insertion, and 6 cents  
per line for each subsequent insertion. The line  
may be estimated at 8 words, or the one-and-a-half  
line of a newspaper, whichever is less.

No insertion charge made for trade cards in read-  
ing matter, 12 cents covering each insertion.

No papers and no advertisements discontinued  
till all arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,  
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W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

MONEY TO LOAN.  
MANITOBA INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.  
Loans on improved farms rapidly pushed through.  
Charges moderate.

WM. L. AXIN, Winnipeg, Manager.  
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## PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MARBLE WORKS

S. RAYNER & CO..

Are prepared to manufacture all kinds of  
HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE  
MONUMENTS.

On the shortest notice. The newest designs fur-  
nished on application.

All stones set in within a reasonable distance  
free of charge.

First-Class Work guaranteed.

Works:—One Door North of Gruber & Flumer-  
feil's Shoe Store.

Main Street, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

J. D. BOWLEY,  
AGENT FOR BRANDON AND COUNTY.

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Importers and manufacturers of all kinds  
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.

MILLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, AND ALL  
ENGINEERING WORKS.

SATCHELS AND VALISES

of all kinds.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-  
PAIRING TRUNKS.

OXEN AND HORSES' OUTFIT

Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.

SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

## HELLYAR BROS.

FIRE, LIFE

AND MARINE

INSURANCE AGENTS.

## CUSTOMS BROKERS,

Money to Loan

on homesteads and all good farm and improved  
city property. Patents secured and Pre-emptions  
paid.

OFFICE: ROSSER AVE.,

Near 6th Street.

A. B. HELLYAR. W. J. HELLYAR.

— 000

Money to Loan.

MANITOBA

Mortgage and Investment Co.

(LIMITED)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

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Works.

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A. F. EDEN, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man-

and N.W. Railway Company.

A. W. HUBERT, Esq., M.P.P., Winnipeg.

W. H. BESELER, Esq., Veteran Consul, Winnipeg.

This Company has been formed expressly for  
the purpose of getting money on the security of

REAL ESTATE in Manitoba.

Advances on the security of farm and  
city property at lowest current rates.

HEAD OFFICES—Hargrave Block, 326,

Main Street, Winnipeg.

H. R. MORTON, Manager.

DALY & COLDWELL,

BARRISTERS, ETC.

Agents for BRANDON.

## GIRL WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT GIRL, for general house  
work. Apply Mail Office.

## YOUNG IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Fegan, who was over in May, is  
coming out from England again in the  
Altan Line S.S. "Parisian" leaving Liver-  
pool on 17th of July. He is bringing a  
large party of lads who have been carefully  
trained in the Orphan Homes, and purposes  
taking the majority of them (between 13  
and 16 years of age) to Manitoba for em-  
ployment in the Winnipeg Portage and  
Brandon districts.

His favorable account of prospects in the  
Northwest for well brought up, industrious  
youths has been received with much interest by  
Christian philanthropists, and the whole  
cost of the party (\$2,500) is borne by an  
English gentleman.

The lads are a few younger boys to be placed  
with farmers in Ontario at wages from \$3  
to \$5 a month to begin with. Applications  
accompanied by references from a minister of  
the Gospel, may be made by letters addressed  
to Mr. Fegan, Post office, Toronto,  
so as to reach there by 28th July.

## OAK LAKE OBSERVATORY

## Meteorological Report.

For the week ending July 19, 1884,  
Barometer reduced to sea level.

Highest..... 30.030

Lowest..... 29.772

Mean..... 29.961

## TEMPERATURE.

Highest..... 73.6

Lowest..... 40.2

Mean..... 58.9

## WIND.

Greatest velocity..... 18 miles

Least..... 0.8

Mean..... 6.4

## PHENOMENA.

Rain fell on two days during 25  
hours, and to a total depth of .05 inches.

Barometric pressure has been about the  
normal for the greater part of the week, the  
slight depression, however, on the 16th and  
17th was accompanied by a gentle and continu-  
ous rain fall, the weather being a bright  
and clear day.

Atmospheric pressure has been high for the  
past week, and the weather has been fine and  
bright, with the sun shining brightly.

Clouds have been few and light, and the  
sky has been blue and clear.

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# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

## SOUTH CYPRESS COUNCIL.

Minutes of general meeting held at Millford, 2nd July, 1884:—  
Present: the Reeve, councillors Mitchell, Davidson, Obee, Wilton, Ingram and Naismith.  
Minutes of last meeting were read and passed.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

H. B. Co., enclosed cheque for contribution tax, passed upon the amended Act W. A. McDonald, \$14, on behalf of J. R. Taylor  
Provincial Secretary, acknowledging petition re selling lands for taxes. Fid. Daly and Caldwell, re garnishee on McLean's contract. Filed.

R. D. Richardson, enclosed debenture form filed.  
Acton Burrows, re Government Grant, Filed.

### REPO'TS.

Reeve reported that our solicitor, Mr. Daly, advised the acceptance of H. B. Co. cheque only in part payment, and that we should pay into court the amount of Murdoch's garnishee on McLean, and ignore that of himself, as McLean had transferred his interest in the contract before hand.

That the Somerset school district had been adjourned by the addition of certain sections of Glanmore and Galtion districts, Report adopted.

Chairman public works, ward 2, reported that entire cost of improving roads between 5 and 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 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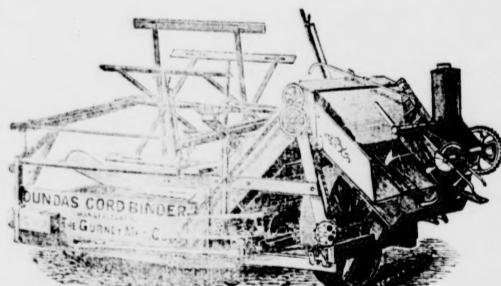
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260 Pieces Fine Prints, extra value. 50 Pieces of Shirtings, Shirtings, Cottonades and Drucks, with an immense stock of General and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, and Clothing.

108 Half-Chest and Caddies of Fine Tea, carefully selected, fine flavor, bought low, and will be sold cheap.

600 Pounds Fresh Turnip Seed, Carrot, Mangel, Onion, Garden and Flower Seeds, of all kinds, fresh and good.

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400 Kegs Finest Syrup. 115 Boxes Raisins, and

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We especially invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and all who see our stock and compare prices.

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# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

**Brandon Weekly Mail,**

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1884.

## THE LAND OWNERS.

In this country, at the present time, there are no less than six classes of agencies through which land can readily be secured—each one having terms of sale and payments of its own, but all most favorable. The magnitude of the area to be settled, on the Dominion's taking possession under a royal proclamation in 1870, equalling in extent the whole of the United States, and the desirability of settling the country as speedily as possible led to the devising of several schemes, to some of which opponents of the Government take objection, but it is safe to say, for party purposes purely and alone.

In the first place, the rights of settlers in the country at the time of Confederation were fully acknowledged, and those who were settled on properties were fully confirmed in their holdings. This latter naturally included the claims of the half-breed settlers as well as the resident whites, and to the former about 1,400,000 acres were given at once, in fee simple, and a further grant made at a later date, to fully extinguish the native title in every reasonable particular. In addition to the £300,000 sterling given to the Hudson's Bay Company, to extinguish their title, which was a lease of all the territory drained into Hudson's Bay, a block of almost unlimited extent, and, as will be seen by a glance at the map, which virtually included a portion of the United States already ceded to the American Union by treaties, from Charles the II, of England, the company obtained a grant, also in fee simple, of 2,400,000 acres, comprising two sections in every township of thirty-six sections of the fertile belt, or the one-eighthenth of the territory.

To the Canadian Pacific Railway Company 25,000,000 of acres of arable land, in alternate sections for a depth of 24 miles on either side of their main line, with additional grants for branch lines, were assigned, to be decided over as the road progressed, as part payment for construction, equipment, and operation for ever. To the five or six other railway companies, including the Hudson's Bay Company, additional grants have been made, mostly on a cost of \$1.00 per acre. The Government has reserved the other sections; those alternating with the grants to the C.P.R., with the residue of the territory, after deducting all of which we make mention, for free homesteading, preempting (that is selling to the homesteaders alongside of their homesteads, to give those who desire it, 320 acres in one block at \$2 per acre). To a large number of incorporations known as colonization companies, the Government have given large grants on an average price of \$1 per acre, on the express condition that the companies locate stated numbers of bona fide settlers upon these grants annually. The other sources of supply are leases of western tracts to cattle breeders for ranches, and opportunities to purchase in various stages of improvement and cultivation from private individuals, as is prevalent in all portions of the world, where land is held by parties in fee simple. A late Act of Parliament permitting second homestead entries, that is allowing those who have completed their terms of homestead entered into with the government three years before, to sell and homestead new properties again, has thrown a greater area of partially improved land upon the market.

It will be seen by the careful observer that every proprietary interest is of a character to cultivate sales, and treat most liberally with the actual settlers. The most of the railway companies is rather to make money out of settlers, through traffic on their lines, than to hold up their lands awaiting advances in price. In short settlement and development of the country become, for selfish, the most powerful of all reasons, their main aim; and on that account they are offering the best of terms to actual settlers. The Canadian Pacific and the Manitoba and Northwestern, the only railway companies that have as yet placed their lands on the market, are offering them at from \$2 to \$10 per acre, according to locality, quality of soil &c, and are offering rebates at from one-half to a greater percentage of the cost, to those, who make specified improvements, which are no more than any enterprising settler who wants to make the best use of his time would naturally make, year in and year out.

As colonization companies by the terms of their contracts with the government, are forced to make a large percentage of settlements annually or forfeit the payments they have made to the Government, and as they receive rebates for settlements as they make them, self interest also prompts them to make the best terms with settlers. In some instances they have established villages in their colonies, erected mills and other industries for the convenience of their settlers; handle machinery and other goods in wholesale quantities to give their people the benefit of low rates and even advance money to in some cases to assist in the erection of buildings and other improvements. As the companies who do the best for the immigrants, effect settlements the most satisfactorily, and get the greatest consideration from the Government, it will be readily understood, it is

to the interest of all to treat their purchasers most liberally.

As we have said the ranch properties are simply leased for a term of years, and by virtue of their being used for pasture exclusively, will be enriched thereby, and the better fitted for the production of crops, years hence, when they revert to the Government, and become offered for sale to private individuals. It is with the Hudson's Bay Company as it is with the Railway and Colonization companies, personal interest to see the country settled rather than hold their properties for advancing prices. This Company, though under no obligation to the Government, as are the other companies, as to sale and settlement, have stores, with an immense wholesale house in Winnipeg, and real estate dotting the prairie over from one end of the country to the other. They expect to make money out of the sale of their goods, and for that reason, it is to their interest to see the country settled. Besides, as they sell one portion of their land the other grows in value, and so on to the last transaction. Their lands are all classified according to the field notes of the surveyors, and sold at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location.

In other pages we give the Government regulations in full in so far as they deal with the settler, and from them all manner of information may readily be obtained. As most of these proprietors have agencies in England, and the Eastern Provinces, all information the intending settler may desire can readily be obtained before making a start for this country. All, however, have pamphlets of their own setting forth all their terms of sale, and other information, and to make this work more complete, we give the addresses of many at the close of this book as a means of assistance to all who wish for further information.

As we have also remarked, there are in every section of the country lands, in various states of cultivation, and possessing improvements differing in degree that can be purchased or rented from one to a term of years, from the private owners. There is, then, every form of opening for the industrious farmer in this country. Those who are poor, so long as they have the means with what they can earn from their neighbors, to carry themselves a twelvemonth, can readily make bargains they will never have occasion to regret, with either the Government, railway or colonization companies. Those who visit to test the country for themselves before purchasing can readily lease lands already under cultivation; and those who have plenty of capital, and wish to farm on a large scale can buy from private individuals, railway, or other local companies, or from the Hudson Bay Company. In short, necessities, means, tastes, wishes or ambition can readily be met in this country, and a certain satisfactory reward awaits the exercise of energy in the immigrant in any circumstance in life, which is a story that cannot be told by any other country known to civilization.

## CLOSING REMARKS.

We have always, in previous chapters, said sufficient to give the average reader a fair idea of the general advantages of this country, with sufficient data upon which to form a fair conception of its future. As we have shown, the country has its natural drawbacks, for certain classes of people, when compared with those that are older and more advanced; but for others and for natural causes the classes who are most desired, it offers inducements such as are not equalled in other quarter of the globe. We would not advise the aged to emigrate, either to spend their declining years in luxury and ease, nor would we advise the resident of other countries singly located and without parental control, to break up associations, and seek them anew in this western land of unmeasured resources. But there are classes who have not reached the limit of their ambition in other climes, and for these the Canadian Northwest offers an unlimited field for occupation. The old settler of Great Britain and other portions of America who has his family already provided for in various callings of life has but little more to hope for the remaining days of his allotted time, and for him this country has no special charms. There are others again, who, although unsettled, have sufficient means to provide every comfort of life without exertion, and to these we do not consider it a duty to offer a word of advice, although if their aim is to amass more capital or to secure solid investments for the future, to develop into the greatest value as time moves on, there are openings here for their ambition unheard of and unknown in any other portion of the world.

Except in a few isolated cases, where the very best of speculative tack has been employed, the wealthy men and the wealthy families of the other portions of Canada are those who located on their holdings when the settlements in which they located were in their infancy. The rise in the value of property gave them their fortunes. The history of other countries will repeat itself here, so that the immigrants who now take up the country are those who will leave their children and their children's children in peace and plenty in the future.

The matter of breaking up old associations is, to some, one of grave moment—

attachments bearing more heavily than responsibility—but after all this is mere sentimentality, and should have but little weight with the average parent. Duty to self and family are the first obligations on the race, and all sensible people should see that it is fully discharged. The associations of youth, the attachments of school day memories and the relationships formed by the ages of manhood are all important in their way, but should never stand in the road of duty; and the principal feature of duty is the betterment of our condition. There are thousands upon thousands of people in England and other countries of Europe, working upon rented farms and earning just sufficient to keep soul and body together, leaving their last condition and that of their families as bad as the first, and without hope of any improvement in the future, and for whom this country might make homes in peace and plenty. There are, again, in our own Eastern Provinces hundreds upon hundreds of families spending their days upon a forty or fifty acre farm, whose lives are lives of drudgery without any reward. These properties would readily sell to neighbors adjoining for sufficient to comfortably locate the owners upon large farms in this country, that would afford a competency in time, for all the members of the families that might occupy them; and it is to these classes of people the more especially we appeal: to those who are thoroughly used to lives of labor, and can bring enough capital with them to carry them over till returns come from the first crop. This country opens the way for comfortably locating several millions of just such families as these.

It is not at all necessary that in closing this little work, we should recapitulate, as everything that is necessary to be said to give a general idea of what the immigrant may expect in this country is put clearly and concisely before the reader. We will therefore close by putting a few points in an abbreviated form, and suggest their careful perusal.

## EIGHT REASONS WHY THE CANADIAN NORTH WEST SHOULD BE CHOSEN BY THE EMIGRANT IN REFERENCE TO OTHER PORTIONS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

1. Manitoba and the Northwest have a much larger yield of wheat per acre than any other country of the globe; and beef cattle can be raised at a less expense than in any other land under the sun.

2. The Northern portions of Minnesota and Dakota, which States alone of all of America pretend to be as good wheat growing countries as the Canadian Northwest, are subject to higher winds, more violent storms and greater extremes of cold than this country. In proof, we may remark that while the thermometer registers 50° below zero in these States it seldom goes below 46° at Winnipeg, one of the coldest points in this country. The reason of this is that our Northwest is in a basin, the height of land being Minnesota and Dakota. Another reason is that the Rocky Mountains are lower in British America than they are in the United States, which allows a greater prevalence of the warm wave from the Pacific striking this country.

3. Owing to our now having cheap carriage for grain and other products to the Atlantic, via the Canadian Pacific and its water connections; and the certainty of the opening of the Hudson's Bay outlet to England at an early day, which will bring the central part of our country as near Great Britain as New York or Boston, prices of farm products must, for all time, be better in our Northwest than they will be in the country to the south.

4. We have the freest form of Government, and the best constitution in the world. We know nothing of revolts or bowie knives, or of troubles with the Indians, such as are of frequent occurrence in the United States, because of the harsh treatment meted out by the American Government. Life and property are perfectly safe even in the most remote corner of this country.

5. The comparatively free intercourse, and the certain cheap transport between this country and Great Britain, and the great demand via the Hudson's Bay for our exports will give us cheap British goods in return cargoes; and the completion of the C.P.R. will give us cheap tea and coffee from the Pacific coast.

6. Our excellent supply of water, as may be seen from the numerous rivers and streams ramifying the country, by a glance at a map; our ample stock of timber, referred to in other pages; and our inexhaustible supply of coal—all tend to prove that nature has done her share to make this country the convenient and comfortable home for prosperous millions yet unborn.

7. While American free lands are nearly all taken up, there is yet a large supply of the best in the world to be had in this country, and under such regulations and terms of settlement as are most conducive to the progress and prosperity of the bona fide settler.

8. Our school system is unequalled in the world, and the Dominion Government, by setting aside a large area of free lands for its maintenance, has guaranteed the education of the rising youth at the least possible expense to the settler and tax payer.

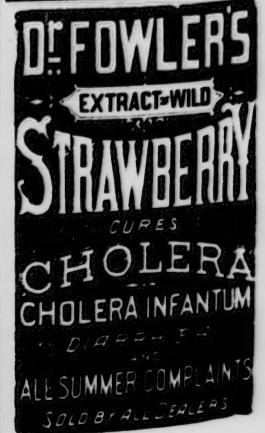
## THE DOCTOR AND HIS CASE.

True to Grit instincts, our neighbor has fallen foul of Mr. Burgess, for the manner in which he used up the lights of the Farmers' Union, in the late interview; and rushes forth in a crusade against everything of Tory blood. In the first place, we have to assure our neighbor that Mr. Burgess' feelings, outside of a faithful discharge of duty should be with the Doctor and his faithful reflector, it they had a cause that had a single leg to stand on. As Mr. Burgess published, during a portion of the period of Grit rule at Ottawa, a Reform paper at the capital; and subsequently went into the civil service, first as private secretary to the Hon. "Philosopher" Mills, when minister of the Interior, and later was promoted to his present position under Tory rule, as a reward for merit, it is easy to be seen his sympathy would have gone with the delegation, whose first duty is to manipulate pro-selytes for the coming election, if consistency duty or desert could have urged such a tendency. Because, however, that gentleman did not consider the shortcomings of the past, trifling as they were when viewed in the proper light, immeasurable miseries of the present, and take the advice of Dr. Fleming instead of that of the representatives of the province supported by that of hundreds of the oldest residents of the country, he has incurred the unqualified vengeance of the delegation, and the print that is sworn to do service for them.

We are told by the print that Mr. Burgess employed language "more forcible than courteous," that he sneered at the wording of the Grit manifesto; that at the meeting "he was surrounded by a noble army of the faithful" meaning Conservative Brandontites, &c. As the Sun had no reporter on the ground, and as neither Dr. Fleming nor Mr. Sifton took notes at the interview, we must take it the worthy president of the Farmers' Union wrote his report of that interview, from the dictates of his prejudice at home, at will, if indeed he did not again, write the editorial comments upon the obliquity of the report. It is in this way the Grit print's readers are treated to facts of the purest water. Instead of their being an army of the faithful" present there were but two other Brandontites besides the delegation listening to the conversation, one of whom took an exact report of the dialogue as it occurred. The only other listeners, were Messrs. Clementi-Smith and A. Walsh, in their official capacity, and Mr. Burgess, private secretary. This cannot fail to throw a little light on the source of our neighbor's information. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Burgess exercised much more patience than many others would have employed under similar circumstances, and much more than the Doctor would, if we are to take his sittings at meetings of the Union, where the doctrines of Gritism are subjected to a little ruffling as any criterion, in the premises. The Doctor stated in his manifesto that the Government should take their information from settlers, and when Mr. Burgess stated any alterations or changes in usage made were the results of information obtained from settlers in the country, the modesty of the Doctor who considered the visitor "disconcertious" stated boldly, this search for information was an evidence "the minister of the Interior did not understand his business." We presume the Doctor considers such expressions courtesy, and takes umbrage when others arrive at a different conclusion. However, as the old woman said when she kissed the cow, "there is no accounting for taste." The organ tells us "we are assured the delegates acted as gentlemen should." Quite likely, it's scarcely to be expected that the Doctor would arrive at any other conclusion, and we have no desire to disturb his own good opinion of his personal amiabilities, though we must protest against his accusations

against the Deputy Minister of the Interior. The Doctor went to that meeting as choke full of antagonism towards the Government as he ever was at a Farmers' Union mass meeting, and as fully convinced of his own knowledge and personal importance and the ignorance of the Deputy Minister, as it was possible for a man to be, and when he found his mistake on every count his natural chagrin may be readily imagined. In nearly every instance the usages the Doctor considered obnoxious, were usages of the past, and Mr. Burgess reasonably found fault with making up measures of the past as an evidence of hardships of the present. When he asked for names at every stage of the interview, of persons injured by the operations of the regulations of the past or those of the present, and none could be given, barring that of Mr. Howie, it is all the argument necessary to show the origin of the Doctor's mortification and vexation of spirit. Mr. Burgess refused very naturally to deal with the hearseys that had passed through a dozen hands, and as the Doctor had nothing of more direct importance, the failure of his case, as well as the discomfiture of defeat will fully account for his continued and rambling fire in retreat.

The conclusions of the Privy Council on the boundary award, reported in another column must open the eyes of the Manitoba Grits if indeed there is any agency sufficiently powerful to accomplish the work. During the last Ontario elections the chief argument of the Grit orators was a general denunciation of the Dominion Government for not ratifying the award, which gave about three-fourths of the district of Kewatin to the province of "Ontario." The Ottawa Government was charged with the worst of tyranny or not failing in with that view of the question and coinciding with the wishes of Premier Mowat. On the other hand the little pious premier of that province was so cock sure he was correct, that he gave representation to the district, and employed a dozen or more special constables to carry an election in the constituency with frozen whiskey. When a few months before in the case of "The Queen's Hedge," which was nothing more than a point of law, arising out of the power of provinces to regulate liquor license, the Privy Council gave decision against the views of Sir John Macdonald, the Grits of the country were so flushed with success, that they set down Premier Mowat as "the greatest unconstitutional ruler of the age," and that the ruling in the boundary dispute was also certain to support that contention. They are however bound to disappointment, as the case so far as given fully verifies. This ruling shows the avowed country to nothing at all the arbitrators were expected to find the true boundary they declared they found a concession to one, and hence as they exceed their instructions their finding became a dead letter practically ineffective. In the course of a few days the case will have been fully argued, and then the true position will be ascertained, but enough is already known to show that the poor premier is forced to make a rapid and a most ignominious retreat.



**The Scent of the Roses.**  
 [Piper Potts in Arthur's Magazine.]  
 How many women will be glad to know this way of keeping the sweetness of roses about them all the year!

Well, takes rose leaves—the more the better—and with an iron mortar and pestle, like apothecaries use, pound and mash them until they are of the consistency of putty or paste. The mixture will turn brown and look uninviting, but the goal is all there. Now the woman who told us this made her rose-paste into beads; thus: Take a thimble and press it full of the paste—this admits of uniformity of size; take it out of the thimble and roll it between your hands until it is a firm round little marble, then give it a little roll one way, which will make it a little bit long. Then have a paper of pins near the bead, and stick a pin lengthwise through the bead, just far enough through so that you can stick the point of the pin into a cushion or the edge of something. About fifty of these will make a single string of beads; one hundred will be enough for a double string. Give them plenty of time to dry and then string them. They will not be much larger than the berries of dogwood (*cornus mascauia*).

But if you do not care for the strong beads, put the thumbful in little thin cakes and dry them on plates, in the wind or sunshine, and when you put them into drawers or boxes or trunks, keep them in small netting bags. They will be as fragrant in the years to come as at first.

Now, if you cannot accumulate rose-leaves very fast you can let the leaves wilt or partially dry, and save them until you have a quantity on hand; or, a better way we have found is to make the paste and let it stand until you are ready to make more. It will become quite black, but "the scent of the roses" will cling to it still.

We never experimented—some other woman may do that—but we have often thought that other fragrant flowers or leaves, such as do not lose their perfume when crushed, would be very nice to make up the same way and for the same purpose. Any ingenious girl can find a substitute for the iron mortar and pestle, as such things are not common in the equipments of a house-hold, though they are of great service and would be called into frequent use if they were at hand.

#### Distinctive Styles of Mourning.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Abram, two distinctive styles of mourning prevail, the English, severely simple in material and make, and the French, which after the strict seclusion demanded in the first movement, admits of any amount of decoration provided the color of the costume be black. Here we blend both styles, with a decided leaning toward the English fashion, which, after all, in much the better taste.

As a rule, Americans wear black for much longer periods, though less frequently than their transatlantic cousins. Here, for instance, it is unusual to wear mourning for more than the members' of one's immediate family; there, it is quite customary to put on complimentary mourning, worn only a few weeks, for distant relatives, and even connections.

#### Women Who Overwork Themselves.

[Hannibal Journal.]

When to rest, how to rest, and where to rest, each must determine for herself, but all know that nature rebels unless true and complete rest is taken during some portion of each day. When this is done, and women learn that fussiness is not neatness, and that fussiness is a deadly foe to beauty, our women will not fade in their youth, or look care-worn or anxious, as hundreds now do. It is a painful fact that "too many women

#### SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the Farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

#### McCall's LARDINE

Distributed on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum and wears fully as well as C. Stover's Sweet Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give me a trial order, or send for sample lot.

MC CALL BROS. & CO., Toronto, Ont.

For Sale by JAMES A. SMART, Brandon

PAINTS

#### HARDWARE,

Harvest Tools,  
PLATED WARE,  
Lamps, Tinware,

BARB WIRE.

R. MCLEAN'S,

Rosser, between 7th & 8th Sts.

MACHINE OILS.

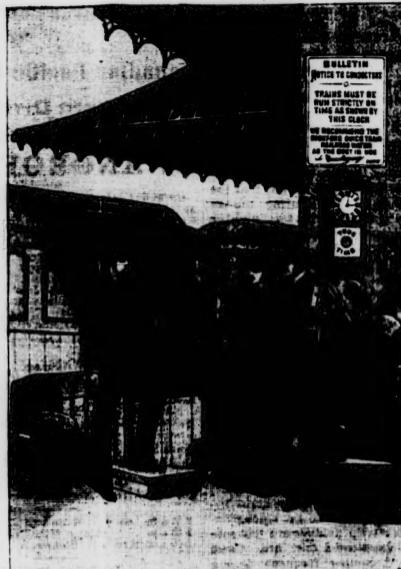
TAR PAPER,

P. E. DURST,

**The Pioneer Jeweler,**

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Silver English, Swiss and American Watches,  
Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles,  
Compasses, Telescopes, Etc.



THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Also Agent for W. MILLIONHAMP'S SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.

#### ROSSER AVENUE, BRAND

WILL EXHIBIT AT

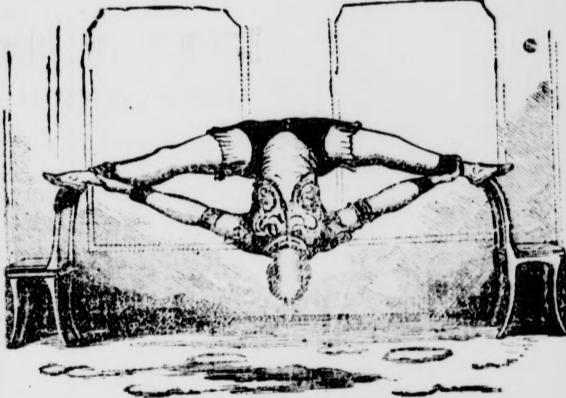
**BRANDON**  
ONE DAY ONLY,

**FRIDAY, AUG. 1st**

**W. H. HARRIS'**

NEW. ABSOLUTELY WORLD FAMOUS

NICKEL-PLATE SHOWS,



#### MENAGERIE OF TRAINED WILD ANIMALS

and Congress of Celebrated Equestrian Stars. A show of wonderful features and the greatest ever perfected or conceived, the top of the ladder of fame, overshadowing all competition, challenging all rivalry in equestrian and gymnasts, the only umbrella-eared elephant, with the largest ears of born brutes. The largest and most savage den of lions in captivity, entered and performed daily. The handsomest Royal Bengal Tigers, the only, "Grave Robber," the smallest ponies, the largest and most savage den of lions in captivity, entered and performed daily. The handsomest male Samson on this continent pulling against horses and Elephants.

#### M'LLE DORA,

Wonderful Tatoed Feele Island Cannibal, only one ever seen in America. The best broke trick and ring horses and the

#### GREATEST CIRCUS PERFORMANCE

Ever witnessed. Read the bills and advertisements, not one-tenth can be told in this limited space.

#### TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY

Afternoon at 2, evening at 8; Doors open one hour earlier. Admission, popular prices.

**WILSON & CO.**

DEALERS IN

**Hardware**

**STOVES**

AND

**TINWARE.**

CORNER 7th and  
Rossor Avenue.

#### GARDEN SEEDS,

IN BULK.

Positively the Largest and Best Selected Stock  
West of Winnipeg.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. W. KIRKPATRICK,  
General Grocer, 6th St., Brandon.

**HARDWARE**

JAMES A. SMART

DEALER IN

Building  
Hardware,

Blacksmiths

HARDWARE,  
Carpenters' Tools,

IRON & STEEL.

#### COOKING

**STOVES,**

WOOD OR COAL.

Heating STOVES,  
FOR WOOD OR COAL.  
Paints, Oils, Glass, Lamps, Chandiliers

Coal Oil!

Largest and best Stock—Lowest  
prices.

Wholesale and Retail.  
Sixth Street and Rossor Ave.

BRANDON

## THE SILVER LINING.

There's never a day so sunny  
But a little cloud appears;  
There's never a life so happy  
But has had its time of tears;  
Yet the sun shines out the brighter  
When the stormy tempest clears.

There's never a garden growing  
With roses in every plot;  
There's never a heart so hardened  
But it has one tender spot;  
We have only to prune the border  
To find the "forget-me-not."

There's never a cup so pleasant  
But has bitter with the sweet;  
There's never a path so rugged  
That bears not the prints of feet;  
And we have a helper promised  
For the trials we may meet.

There's never a sun that rises  
But we know 'twill set at night;  
The tints that gleam in the morning  
At evening are just as bright;  
And the hour that is the sweetest  
Is between the dark and light.

There's never a dream that's happy  
But the waking makes us sad;  
There's never a dream of sorrow  
But the waking makes us glad;  
We shall look some day with wonder  
At the troubles we have had.

There's never a way so narrow  
But the entrance is made straight;  
There's always a guide to point us  
To the "little wicket gate;"  
And the angels will be nearer  
To a soul that is desolate.

There's never a heart so haughty  
But will some day bow and kneel;  
There's never a heart so wounded  
That the Savior cannot heal;  
There's many a lowly forehead  
That is bearing the hidden seal.

## LONGEVITY AND DRESS SUITS.

The latter shown to be a direct cause of the former.  
(New York Times.)

"I solemnly declare," exclaimed Epicurus, the corpulent proprietor of one of the most fashionable restaurants in the vicinity of Madison square to a reporter, "that when I see young fellows enter my establishment and audaciously take their seats at my well-appointed dinner tables in their ordinary business clothes, my blood boils within me. I feel it to be an insult which I burn to resent."

Epicurus was moved to these reflections by the arrival of two young men in light check suits, who calmly entered the restaurant and took their places at a table by the side of three aristocratic "young bloods" in "claw-hammers" and white neckties.

"Is a dress suit an absolutely essential characteristic of an aristocratic restaurant?" inquired the mild youth.

"Most undoubtedly," was the scornful answer. "If I find that the tendency to abandon that attire sensibly increases I shall put up a notice prohibiting the entrance of any one in business clothes. A dress-suit is at the very root of polite table society. I know something about it, young man, and have studied the question deeply. I have my customers' interests as much at heart as my own. I'll tell you what I mean. One of the most prominent physicians in this city told me as a positive fact that the reason English statesmen, barristers, and justices live to such old ages is a remarkable fact that they do—simply because they dress for dinner."

"What on earth can dress suits have to do with longevity?"

"Simply this: Just suppose you've been harassed and worried by a hard day's work—I don't mean to say that statesmen and barristers invariably are—and that you've got to dress for dinner. The consequence is, you can't precipitate yourself on your food and partake of it while in the state of annoyance which renders digestion out of the question. You're obliged to deliberately fix suits in your shirt—there's nothing requires more self-possession than that—wrestle with a collar, and don your black garments. By the time you're attired you've probably forgotten half of your grievances and are ready to receive nourishment. Ergo, you are benefited by your change of clothes."

"Still, the custom is going out somewhat, is it not?"

"I grieve to say that owing to the pernicious example of the English members of parliament it is losing ground. Just think! Lord Randolph Churchill and one or two others are the only members who still adhere to the custom. What England will come to I don't know. I don't care either, except so far as America is concerned, and it will affect her by the force of example. I tell you it will be a terrible day for refinement and culture when men sit down to table in business clothes pure and simple. I see before me a hideous picture of collapse and disintegration."

## ORNAMENTED MONEY.

(New York Mail and Express.)

"I am worked to death," said an engraver yesterday. "Worked to death making button holes of gold dollars with the owner's monogram engraved on them. I made a couple dozen such buttons for a leading actress not long ago. The initials were cut deeply in the gold dollar, then enameled, the whole job coming to \$100. Very few can afford such expensive buttons. For the ordinary monogram, we generally use 10-cent pieces. They are smoothed, the monogram engraved on one side, and some fancy figures on the other. The figures are of all sorts, from bulldogs to Greek gods. I made two comical ones yesterday. One represented a sailor and soldier with a Cupid on the head of each. The sailor sat on a reclining cow, and the soldier on a sawback. Another, ordered by a young lady, represented a jackson, a monkey, and a duffe with their heads lovingly together, while underneath was the inscription, 'The Three Graces.'

"Several days ago I made one still more peculiar. It represented a fat man sleeping on a sofa. Huge pieces of cheese and pie with spider legs and skeleton heads, raw over his body. These were undoubtedly intended for jakes. Still some people seriously order monograms, designs, and emblems over the originality of their conceptions, and recipients probably chuckle just as much over the taste of the donor."

## GENTLEMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.

Old fancies in gentlemen's handkerchiefs have borders in color on which, in black or white, are outline figures, horses in a race, horses and dogs' heads, whistles, whips, switches, and brushes, and yachting and sporting devices of various kinds.

## A DREAD DISEASE.

AN ALARMING INCREASE OF CANCER—  
SOME OBSERVATIONS.WEALTH AND HIGH CIVILIZATION ARE  
FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPING CANCER—THE SURGEON'S  
KNIFE & PECULIARITY.

[Chicago Times.]

Attention is called by several English journals to the alarming increase of cancer in Great Britain and the countries in the central portion of the continent of Europe. While statistics show that the average duration of human life is increasing, and that many of the most dangerous maladies of former times have been rendered comparatively harmless, still the number of cases of cancer becomes greater every year. The report of the register general, recently published, gives the number of deaths occurring from cancer during the ten years commencing with 1860, as 80,049, and shows that the annual increase was 245. During the ten years commencing with 1870 the total number of deaths from cancer was 111,301, and the annual increase was 330. Cancer is also increasing in France, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries. Dr. H. P. Dunn has been engaged for years in trying to ascertain the cause of the increase of cancer. In a recent issue of The Pall Mall Gazette he gives some of the conclusions he has arrived at from his numerous observations. In the first place, he finds that wealth and high civilization are favorable conditions for the increase of cancer. Many other diseases are much more common, and are likely to be much more dangerous among the poor and uncultivated, but the reverse is true of cancer. The persons who dwell in mansions are much more liable to cancer than those who live in cottages and hovels. It is more common in cities than in the rural districts. It is entirely unknown among uncivilized people. Wild animals are not subject to it, but domesticated ones are. Cases of cancer are becoming frequent among thoroughbred animals, which are protected from exposure, tended with the greatest care, and supplied with the best of food.

Another peculiarity of cancer is that it is much more likely to occur in persons who are otherwise in apparent perfect health, and in the maturity of life, than in those who are frail and sickly, or are subject to the weakness common to infancy and old age. It is most likely to afflict mankind at middle age, when life is most enjoyable to its possessor and most useful to others. It generally appears in persons of robust form, strong limbs, and active habits. To use a paradox, it is a disease of health. The professional invalid need not fear cancer. It spares the weak and sickly to attack the strong and vigorous. Constitutions that are very liable to other diseases appear to be proof against cancer.

Dr. Dunn states that observation shows cancer to have a certain geographical distribution. The latitude of the British islands marks the center of the belt in which it prevails to the greatest extent. It does not coincide with the prevailing opinion that cancer is communicable. He says it is neither infectious nor contagious. There is no evidence that it has a zymotic origin, or, in other words, that it arises from any microorganism or germ. Moreover, he says nothing cancerous is transmitted from parent to child, even in the case where the disease occurs in both. A child may inherit a predisposition to cancer—that is, a liability to the disease—but not the disease itself. It commences de novo in each individual whom it attacks. Ordinarily there are no preliminary symptoms of its appearance. The first intimations of the terrible disease are the appearance of a tumor and the sensation of severe pains. It always commences as a local disease, and generally remains such for a considerable time. It finally spreads, and by means of the blood-vessels and lymphatics infects the more distant organs of the body.

Medical science has accomplished very little toward ascertaining the cause, the prevention, or cure of cancer. Recently it has shown that many of the remedies formerly in use are altogether worthless. Medicines for the cure of cancer have been very generally abandoned. Medication has given away to surgery. In the great majority of cases the most the surgeon can do is to protract life. Cancer is now removed from parts of the system that could not be reached before the invention of improved surgical appliances. The removal of a cancer after it becomes large seldom results in any good. It may protract life, but it is certain to protract the most severe suffering.

Interior Value of a Superior Education.

[Chicago Times.]

A gentleman long interested in relief work in this city, states that a large proportion of the applicants for a future persons of polished education. Their letters are models of correctness. Among the tramps who were recently fed in New York on a Sunday morning was one who returned thanks in five modern languages, and repeated the Lord's prayer in Greek, Latin and Hebrew. He was a fine mathematician and a good naturalist. He was ashamed to beg and did not know how to work. A fine set of books in uniform and very costly binding attracted the attention of a gentleman who was passing down Fourth avenue, New York, some weeks ago. He found that they constituted the five prizes offered by a famous English school, and that they had all been awarded to the same person. He learned that the books had been sold by the prize-taker to obtain the means of existence.

Instances of the kind mentioned above might be multiplied. They go to show that what is called a superior education is of inferior value in getting a living. It is often argued that a superior education does not prevent one from working as a mechanic or an unskilled laborer. It may not prevent his working, but it injures his chances of success. Twenty years spent in the perusal of books and in listening to lectures does nothing toward qualifying one to use tools. Training the intellect does not train the hands. The statistics of our so-called agricultural colleges show that the graduates do not become farmers. Observation shows that the girls who graduate at our free high schools do not work. Those who can not obtain situations as teachers do not succeed as well in getting a living as girls who learned trades or became proficient in housework. Boys who have been educated in the same class of schools are fitted for but few occupations, and they are generally full.

## NOTICE OF DISOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership hitherto subsisting between us, the undersigned, as a Transfer Company in the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to John Bradley, Esq., 100, Pacific Avenue, Brandon, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to him. The said John Bradley, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Brandon this 1st day of March, A.D. 1883.

JOHN BRADLEY,  
JAMES STANLEY.

I BEG to notify the public, while thanking them for their liberal support in the past, that the firm of the late Bradley & Stanley having been dissolved will henceforth carry on by me, an I solicit a continuance of the support so liberally given to the late firm, of which I was a member.

JOHN BRADLEY.

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Going East.
7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg.	Arrive 6:30 p.m.
10:00 a.m. Portage la Prairie.	4:05 p.m.
12:30 p.m. Brandon.	5:00 p.m.
2:22 p.m. Headingley.	5:00 p.m.
5:00 p.m. Moose Jaw.	11:05 p.m.
2:00 p.m. Swift Current.	12:30 p.m.
9:15 p.m. Medicine Hat.	5:25 p.m.
1:35 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat.	Leave 12:30 a.m.
Leave	Arrive
7:35 a.m. Winnipeg.	6:35 a.m. 7:00 p.m.
10:35 a.m. Emerson.	4:05 a.m. 4:45 p.m.
12:30 p.m. St. Vincent.	Leave
10:50 a.m. Arrive 10:30 p.m.	2:45 a.m. 4:30 p.m.
Leave	Arrive
10:35 a.m. Leave Winnipeg.	Arrive 8:00 p.m.
12:15 a.m. Morris.	4:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m. Gresford.	2:10 p.m.
4:30 p.m. Arrive Manitoba City.	Leave 8:30 p.m.

GIVING SOUTH.

Going North.

Leave

7:35 a.m. 7:35 p.m.

Arrive

10:10 p.m.

12:30 a.m.

10:00 a.m.

Arrive

2:30 p.m.

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# The Cochrane Manufacturing Company

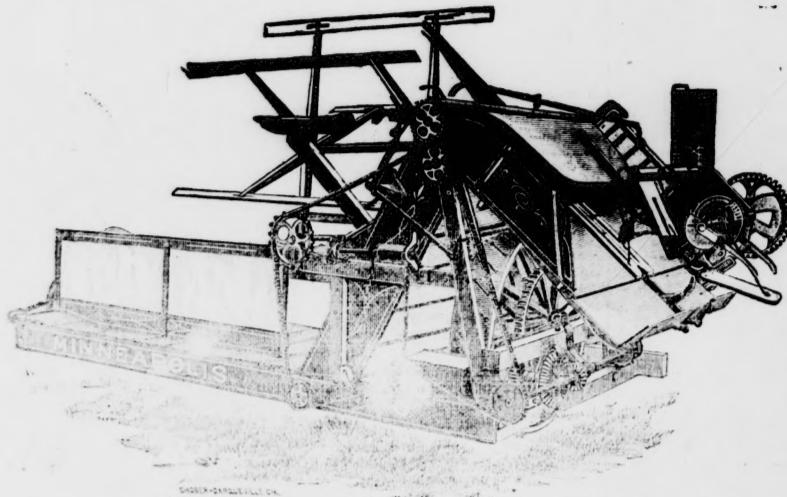
LIMITED.

CAPITAL . . . . \$250,000.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

## MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER AND TWINE BINDER,

The only Binder using the celebrated Packer Trip, which absolutely prevents clogging.



IMITATED BY MANY, EQUALLED BY NONE.

Acknowledged by Farmers and Dealers the VICTOR in the Harvest of 1883.

PRAIRIE FRONT CUT-MOWR, TIGER HAY RAKE, LAND ROLLER, 2 & 3 DRUMS,  
HOSIER SEEDERS, WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS, AMERICAN  
PRAIRIE BOB SLEIGHS WITH CAST KNEE.

We are also the Sole Agents for the Haggart Bros. Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of the world-renowned

## CORNELL ENGINES,

Either Portable or Friction, wide a-Wake Separator for Steam Power.

Head Office at PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. Agencies at all important points in Manitoba and the North West.  
ROBERT COCHRANE, General Manager.

SMITH &amp; EVANS, Agents, - - - 9th Street, BRANDON.

ADELPHIA, April 10th, 1884.

To the Reeve and Council of the Municipality of Turtle Mountain.

## GENTLEMEN,

We, your Auditors, having examined the Books of the Municipality, checked the accounts, vouchers, etc., and counted the cash in hands of Treasurer, beg leave to report as follows.—

The total amount of Assessment in the Municipality, i.e. Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, in Ranges 17, 18 and 19 W., was \$519,820.00. Rate of Municipal Levy, 7 Mills per \$.

Total amount to be collected as per Collector's Roll, \$5371.73..... 5371.73

Amount collected by Collector..... 1016.28

Amount collected by Treasurer ..... 851.10

Total collected for 1883 ..... 1867.38

Arrears of 1883..... 3504.35

## RECEIPTS.

Share of Surplus Cash and Arrears, from Municipality of 1882 .....

\$311.21

Arrears of Taxes of 1882 collected .....

73.96

Taxes collected by Collector (1883) .....

1016.28

Do. do. Treasurer (1883) .....

851.10

Statute Labor Commutation.....

36.25

Voters' Lists sold .....

2.25

Debenture Loan (less \$5 discount) .....

1995.00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Election Expenses of 1883 .....	\$70.00
Bridges in different Wards .....	1445.66
Assessor's Salary .....	130.00
Lomonion Lands Agent, Deloraine, search .....	4.00
Municipal Seal .....	14.00
Stationery, Collectors' Rolls, &c. ....	29.05
Handcuffs .....	15.65
Registration of Vital Statistics .....	9.00
Selection of Jurymen .....	15.40
Printing:—By-Laws, Lists, and Advertising	
Debenture Loan By-Law .....	115.04
Statute Labor Commutation distributed to	
Roadmasters .....	36.25
Judicial District Levy .....	80.00
Interest on Notes of Hand .....	75.14
Albion School District Levy .....	263.40
Lyonshall School District Levy .....	265.80
Oak Lake School District Levy .....	205.50
Wakopa School District .....	124.65
Councillors' Indemnity .....	524.80
Rent of Council Chamber .....	35.00
Election Expenses (for 1884) .....	73.50
Constable's Fees (Re Hall & Hysop) .....	5.25
Collector's Salary .....	120.00
Secretary-Treasurer's Salary .....	250.30
	3907.39
Balance Cash on hand .....	378.66
	84286.05

We the undersigned, hereby certify that this is a true and correct Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Turtle Mountain, for the Municipal Year of 1883.

(Signed) D. D. YOUNG, J. G. WASHINGTON, Auditors.

## THE GREAT SUCCESS

— OF OUR —

## Semi-Annual

## CLEARING SALE

Is attributed to the fact that we always do what we advertise, and that every person is served alike.

No one should fail to come and secure some of the Bargains we offer in

**DRY GOODS,**  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**  
**Hats and Caps,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.**

REMEMBER this GREAT CHANCE only lasts for TWO WEEKS LONGER.

20 &amp; 25 per Cent. Discount on all Purchases.

**T. T. ATKINSON,**  
COR. ROSSET AVENUE & SIXTH STREET, BRANDON.

HAVING OPENED A  
**GROCERY & CROCKERY STORE,**

In the building formerly known as 'The Auction Rooms,' I would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and beg to call attention

**CROCKERY GROCEIES,**  
*Superior Teas,*  
**CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE.**

As we intend going largely into the latter business, our Customers will always find with us full lines of these Goods.

Having purchased our Supplies for CASH, thereby getting the best Discounts, we are in a position to quote the VERY LOWEST PRICES, and as we believe in **QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS**, our Customers may always be assured of getting Goods from us at prices**NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.**  
Kindly give us a Call.

STOCK NEW AND FRESH.  
**CARMAN & CO.**

**THE WALL PAPER EMPORIUM**  
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

48 Cases Latest Designs in Wall Papers

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR HOTELS.

Wholesale and Retail.

WM. H. SAUNDERS, 9, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

## Uxbridge Organs.

The Organ Tests of the past year have placed the Uxbridge Organs

Far ahead of all its Competitors.

The Company having secured some of the some of the VERY BEST WORKMEN which can be found on the continent, have thus been enabled to combine more improvements than can be found in any other organ, and make an Instrument

Elegant in design, Durable, and complete in all its parts.

The Company's Organs have been awarded over Sixty First-Class Prizes. Their Factory has been running over twelve years, and the past year the greater part of that time until ten o'clock at night, and then not able to fill their orders as fast as they came in.

A Company of so long standing has a reputation which protects its customers, and furnishes unquestionable warranty.

For Terms, Prices, or Information, write.

**Mr. C. CLIFFE, Brandon.**Or to the  
**UXBRIDGE ORGAN MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
**UXBRIDGE, ONT.**

# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

## Traveller's Guide!

### TIME TABLES

Corrected According to Latest Official Tables.

### Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

On and after June 17th, 1882, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Leave Winnipeg.	Arrive 6:30 p.m.	Going East.	Arrive 12:30 a.m.
10:00 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	1:00 p.m.		
1:30 p.m.	BRANDON	4:00 p.m.		
5:00 p.m.	Broadview	5:00 p.m.		
2:22 a.m.	Regina	1:05 a.m.		
5:00 p.m.	Moose Jaw	8:30 p.m.		
2:00 p.m.	Swift Current	1:20 p.m.		
9:15 a.m.	Monte Creek	1:35 a.m.		
1:15 a.m.	Arrive Medicine Hat	Leave 12:30 a.m.		

### BRANDON POST OFFICE.

#### Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS FOR DESPATCH are placed at this office as follows:

For the east	Leave 1:15 p.m.
For the west	1:15 p.m.
Montana route, Friday at 7 a.m.	
Terre Mountain route, Friday at 7 a.m.	
Midford and Two Rivers route, Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.	
Rapid City and Mineola route, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a.m.	
Souris, Tuesday at 10 a.m., and Friday, at 7 a.m.	

MAIL ARRIVING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

From the east 1:30 p.m.

In the west 9:30 a.m.

Montana route, Friday at 7 a.m.

Terre Mountain route, Friday at 7 a.m.

Midford and Two Rivers route, Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m.

Rapid City route, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 9 a.m.

Souris, Monday at 11:30 a.m., Thursday, 3 p.m.

OFFICE HOURS.

This office is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m.

Money order branch open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

Registered matter must be in 15 minutes before mail closes.

J. C. KAVANAGH,  
Post Master.

### TOWN TOPICS

Winnipeg expects coal from the Saskatchewan mines, the coming winter at \$7.50 per ton.

Winnipeg has laid the corner stone of a new City Hall. It is to be hoped the new one will not tumble down as did the old one.

The Manitoba and Northwestern R.R. Co. have succeeded in raising an amount of money and are now prepared to rush construction work with energy. It is probable the road will be graded it not put in operation as far as Birtle this fall.

The Dominion express Co. have reduced their rate for the carriage of currency and gold coin. Their smallest charge is 15 cents for sums under twenty dollars between any two points on their line this is graded every \$10 till the charge for \$100 is 50 cents.

The other day the Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham received a letter from the Rev. W. F. Campbell, general secretary of Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the church enclosing a cheque for \$1,993 for missions in Manitoba and the Northwest.

Marriages among the school teachers of Brandon have got to be epidemic. In our last issue we made reference to the marriage of Mr. Lamont to an estimable Manitoba lady, and now word reaches us that Mr. Popham has gone and done likewise, Coburg, Ontario being the scene of his exploit. We presume that when both men return to their professional duties in a few weeks hence it will be with renewed energies, and a greater determination to distinguish themselves at the helm of the educational vessel.

The Orangemen had a most enjoyable time of it at Elton on the twelfth. Between Brandon, Elton and foreign brethren, about 60 of the "good men and true" were on the ground and about 500 other visitors. Interesting addresses were given by local parties, and a most entertaining recitation by Mr. Bryan. Dinner, tea and dancing followed each other in succession in the new hall, a very complete structure. The entertainment netted \$95 all told, and that with subscriptions already given, will go a long way towards meeting the liability, though as yet there is something for willing and friendly hands to do.

The Rev. Geo. Roddick and wife are about to set out on a short visit to Nova Scotia, their native Province. Over five years ago they pitched their solitary tent on the banks of the Little Souris, near the Blue Hills of Brandon, being the first white settlers to cross the Assiniboine at Grand Valley. For several years Mr. Roddick traveled incessantly in guiding new arrivals to suitable locations, and in holding religious services among the settlers without money and without price. At that period the nearest source of supply was Portage la Prairie, 20 miles distant, and the nearest post office was at Tanner's crossing, 40 miles distant. Mark the change in those five eventful years. The whole country is now settled to the International Boundary—the city of Brandon in close proximity, from which Mr. and Mrs. Roddick can take a Pullman and pass over in comfort the 3,000 miles of their journey.

Dr. Orton, of Winnipeg, was in the City on Monday, en route for the Rockies.

Mr. George Winters has been Gazette Auditor of the western Judicial district in the room of Mr. E. Evans, resigned.

The Post Master's show case is one of the best dressed in the city. It is peppered over like a speckled trout with notices of "Pay your box rent."

A very interesting temperance meeting was held in the Methodist church, Tuesday evening. The Rev. Mr. Boydell occupied the chair, and Messrs. J. W. Simon, W. W. Buchanan, and the Rev. Mr. Butts were the speakers.

The following Brandon students received last week the diploma of the Manitoba Normal School: The Misses Douglass, Miss Fraser, Messrs. J. A. McLeay, C. Braithwaite, H. Sanderson, and D. McKay. Mr. Goggan, the principal, speaks in very high terms of the Brandon class.

It has now been decided to place a patrol of Mounted Police along the International boundary, within Manitoba, which will be likely to check the horse-stealing business in the southwestern portion of the Province. There will be twenty men placed at Wakopa to patrol easterly to Emerson.

Mr. Hannah, from Pelican Lake, was in the City yesterday offering for sale the commencement of a menagerie, to any one who felt inclined to purchase. His exhibition consisted of two black bears, four months old. He captured them when about a week old. In the capture he killed the mother with an axe, and the rest of the work was a matter of easy accomplishment.

G. T. Duncan and T. Rocky were testing the speed of their horse flesh, contrary to provisions of the by-law, in such cases "made and provided, and next morning were invited to the halls of justice where Rocky was fined \$3.00. It appears ex-Alderman Evans proved Long John could not make four miles an hour, even under a lash, and on this evidence, Duncan was acquitted.

The most violent hail storm ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant of the oldest settlement of these parts occurred on Sunday evening last, but luckily it was except in one locality, so far as we have been able to learn, unaccompanied by wind. In the city hailstones as large as red plums came down in profusion; but beyond the injury done to glass in hot beds, and some garden vegetables the storm left no serious injuries behind. Mr. C. Whitehead, a short distance out, was, however, unfortunate enough to have two horses, valued at about \$500, killed by the lightning that accompanied it. To the south of us also, along Plum Creek, and these storms almost invariably follow the water, hailstones of even greater magnitude than those that struck this city came down in great numbers, though but little injury has been done except to the crops of Mr. Brandon, and Mr. W. Steel, reeve of Glenwood, and their crops 180 and 50 acres of wheat respectively were so badly riddled that they turned their cattle in on them as pasture. It appears the storm in that limited locality was accompanied by a heavy wind and it is to the latter as much as the hail stones the damage may be attributed. The many friends of both gentlemen will regret to hear of their heavy losses. Although these storms frequently occur in the Western States and portions of the other Canadian Provinces, they seldom take place here, and when they do they are of very little importance.

Mrs. Taylor, who escaped from gaol here Monday morning July 14th, was captured at Portage la Prairie by chief of police Reid, on receipt of telegram from Governor Hannam, gaoler. Mrs. Taylor had been confined in gaol for nearly 3 months, as a lunatic, and was so much better, that by the sheriff's order she was allowed to have her liberty as much as possible, and was permitted to walk about the premises and grounds nearly as though she was free. This morning as usual she asked Mr. Hannam if she could go and pick some prairie flowers as had been her custom for the past month or more and her request was granted, but not to go far away. Shortly after she was missed and a general search was made, and continued during Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. On Thursday about ten o'clock, Dr. McDiarmid received a telegram from Superior, Wis. signed Neil Smith saying that Mrs. Taylor was at Sewell east of Brandon. The Doctor at once telephoned to Mr. Hannam who came down, and set the wires to work. He telephoned to the agent at Sewell to have her detained. The agent replied she had left for Winnipeg. Mr. Hannam then telephoned to the station agent at Portage la Prairie, on arrival of the train which would be at 1:30 o'clock to detain her; and on the arrival chief Reid stepped into the caboose and captured the woman, so it will be seen that Mr. Hannam made quick work on the first information that he got of his would-be runaway. Mr. Hannam deserves a great deal of praise for prompt action. It is said that the Neil Smith in the American telegram is her brother, and that she had wired him to send her money; the woman has therefore a strange mixture of wit and lunacy combined.

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The City fathers are graveling the street.

A new bath house has been started near first street bridge.

What about that Civic Holiday? We hear many enquiries about it.

Brandon sportsmen lost and won laurels the past week. They beat the Plum Creek visitors at cricket, and got waxed at Rapid City in lacrosse.

Duncan and Donald McLean, two Carberry youths, piled on to Malcolm Stewart the other day, and gave him a drubbing. The upshot was an interview with the Brandon Bank, and a bill of costs of \$8.75 for each.

An Ontario man, named Thompson, is amusing Brandonites with a patent incubator.

This is an institution heated by lamps, and produces chickens from eggs, at a rate that astonishes all visitors. Our imp considers the powers of steam something marvellous, and only wonders if the next move will be to produce chicks without the eggs.

Emily Kenny, a blushing young damsel from near Chater, had Herbert Bouchéan before the V. M. the other day, on a charge of non-payment of wages. The defendant, on the other hand, proved the fair lady was in the habit of breaking more dishes than her wages amounted to, and she was mulcted in the costs of the court.

The success which Mr. Harris has everywhere met with, speaks well for his show and substantiates his claim that the Nickel-Plate is the best circus in existence.

M. McFadden hauled up good natured "Bob" Dickenson for non-payment of wages the other day, and was compelled to pay the costs of his adventure, as it was shown there were no wages due him, he having agreed to work for his board.

Indian George had Indian Somebody else before Beak Fortier Monday, charged with a threat to take his life with a shooting iron. George the night before stayed at the police station being afraid to repair to his tepee because of the threat. The other Indian was next day forced to give in "cash papa" to keep the peace.

The lacrosse match in Rapid City, on Saturday last, between the Rapid City and Brandon teams, resulted in a victory for the former, by three games to one. Where all did their work so well, it would be invincible to particularize. Suffice it then to say that there was no discredit to our boys for losing. They played well, and deserve praise for it.

Their opponents were the heavier players,

and to this cause alone must be attributed their defeat.

The residents of the Pacific coast are recognized by amusement managers to be the most critical people in the world.

The enormous patronage those people gave the Nickel-Plate Shows speaks for itself.

Mr. Harris has done a larger business on that coast than any circus that has ever visited there and some of the largest in America have exhibited there.

W. Harvey is an Alexander bibliophile, and a pugilist at that. The other day at the Royal, he got hold of a pitchfork, while in the tannery, and threatened to tork all and sundry as he would hay on to a stack. The Royal man telephoned the police office, and P. C. Duncan went down to have a hand in the forking exploit.

The upshot was, Harvey was lodged in the cooler with a shirt in shreds

and the rest of his garment but little better.

While in the cell, the brave

lord made kindling wood of all the

cabinet ware, "canoe couches" and

other conveniences of his apartment

including the glass, but stopped at the iron grating. The next day his "division" cost him \$14, all told.

They must be kept in small lots,

on any place on the farm big or little,

and separated from any other community.

We would urge all to get good pure bred stock. Begin with one sort at first, feed and water regularly

and judiciously, house them warm in winter, cool in summer, keep them free from vermin, and there will be but little trouble in realizing a hand

some profit from a few birds.

"Upon limited premises, a dozen

or twenty may be kept comfortably,

but the day you crowd fifty to one hundred tows or chicks in one house

you will find that they will very soon

begin to fall-off laying, the birds

will get sick, vermin will congregate

in myriads about their roosts,

in their nests and upon their bodies—then farewell to your poultry keep

ing for profit.

"Too many in one house, don't at-

tempt it. You will lose your time,

your money, your fowls, and your pa-

tience. This is true.

"They must be kept in small lots,

on any place on the farm big or little,

and separated from any other com-

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